



COCA News and Announcements



Recent COCA Calls

Potential for Falsely Low Blood Lead Test Results from LeadCare® Analyzers

Date: Wednesday, May 24, 2017

On May 17, 2017, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) issued a safety communication warning about the use of Magellan Diagnostics' LeadCare® analyzers with venous blood samples because they might result in falsely low test results. FDA is now advising that Magellan Diagnostics'

LeadCare® analyzers should no longer be used with venous blood samples. The safety alert does not apply to capillary blood lead test results collected by fingerstick or heelstick. During this COCA call, clinicians learned the importance of lead testing for children and pregnant or lactating women, which patients may be impacted, and CDC's recommendations for re-testing

Zika Update: Findings from the U.S. Zika Pregnancy Registry and Updated Clinical Guidance

Date: Thursday, May 4, 2017

During this COCA Call, clinicians learned about the latest findings from the U.S. Zika Pregnancy Registry and updated CDC clinical guidance to assist in caring for these patients based on currently available data.

Archived COCA conference calls are available at emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/index.asp. Free continuing education (CME, CNE, ACPE, CEU, CECH, and AAVSB/RACE) is available for most calls. For more information about free CE, visit emergency.cdc.gov/coca/continuingeducation.asp.

CDC Emergency Response

2016 Zika Virus Response



General Resources

[Zika Virus Information for Healthcare Providers](#)

CDC's Zika webpage for healthcare provider resources.

[Key Messages—Zika Virus](#)

A collection of the most up-to-date, cleared information on the ongoing Zika virus outbreak.

[Print Resources in Different Languages](#)

CDC fact sheets and posters for distribution to patients are available in Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic, Tagalog, Vietnamese, Mandarin, Creole, Korean, and other languages. These resources cover a variety of topics, including travel information, insect repellent, sexual transmission, and mosquito control.

Clinicians Caring for Pregnant Women and Women of Reproductive Age

NEW: [HAN 402: Prolonged IgM Antibody Response in People Infected with Zika Virus: Implications for Interpreting Serologic Testing Results for Pregnant Women](#)



[When Should Pregnant Women Be Tested? Widget](#)

CDC has designed an [algorithm widget](#) based on current recommendations to assist in clinical decision making about testing for Zika virus infection. Testing recommendations by area of travel are outlined on this page. For more information on testing pregnant women, see: <https://www.cdc.gov/zika/hc-providers/pregnant-women/testing-pregnant-women.html>

[U.S. Zika Pregnancy Registry](#)

CDC and state, tribal, local, and territorial health departments request that healthcare providers, especially obstetric and pediatric healthcare providers, participate in the U.S. Zika Pregnancy Registry.

[Clinical Guidance for Healthcare Providers Caring for Pregnant Women](#)

[Clinical Guidance for Healthcare Providers Caring for Women of Reproductive Age](#)

Clinicians Caring for Infants and Children

NEW: Implementing CDC Guidelines for Infant and Placental Zika Virus Testing and Infant Head Ultrasound Tool

[Clinical Guidance for Healthcare Providers Caring for Infants & Children](#)

Sexual Transmission

[Zika and Sexual Transmission](#)

Travel Information

NEW: [CDC Updates Zika Guidance for Miami-Dade County, Florida](#)

CDC has updated guidance for people who travel to or live in Miami-Dade County to lift the Zika cautionary (yellow) area designation. There have been no new cases of local Zika virus transmission identified and no cases under investigation in Miami-Dade County for more than 45 days. Lifting the yellow area designation means that there are no longer any travel recommendations related to Zika virus for Miami-Dade County, Florida.



[Guidance for Areas with Local Zika Virus Transmission in the Continental United States and Hawaii](#)

[Zika Travel Information](#)

CDC News and Announcements

[CDC Science Clips: Volume 9, Issue: 21](#)

Each week, select science clips are shared with the public health community to enhance awareness of emerging scientific knowledge. The focus is applied public health research and prevention science that has the capacity to improve health now.

COCA Partner Resources



The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) Children's Hospitals and Preparedness Webinar Series: [Who's on First? Handoff Strategies in the Children's Hospital](#)

June 29, 2017, 1:00pm ET

The "handoff" of a pediatric patient from one person, department, or agency to the next can be a risky

moment, especially during a disaster situation. Critical information can be lost or altered to the detriment of the patient and the clinicians in charge of their care. AAP has established best practices and tools to help clinicians every step of the way. In this webinar, pediatrician experts from the Section on Emergency Medicine and Committee on Hospital Care will present on the AAP clinical report "[Standardization of Inpatient Handoff Communications](#)", a new policy statement, "[Handoffs: Transitions of Care for Children in the Emergency Department](#)", and two new tools: the 'Handoff Evaluation Tool' and the 'Briefing Checklist Tool'.

Public Health Preparedness

Emergency Preparedness and Response for Health Professionals

Find preparedness resources for health professionals at <http://emergency.cdc.gov/health-professionals.asp>

Emergency Preparedness and Response Training Resources for Clinicians

Find online and in-person training resources at emergency.cdc.gov/coca/trainingresources.asp

Natural Disasters and Severe Weather

[Prepare for Spring Weather](#)

[Food and Water Needs: Preparing for a Disaster or Emergency](#)

[Health and Safety Concerns for All Disasters](#)



Infectious, Vector-Borne, and Zoonotic Diseases

NEW: [Multistate Outbreaks of Human *Salmonella* Infections Linked to Live Poultry in Backyard Flocks, 2017](#)

CDC is working with public health, veterinary, and agriculture officials in multiple states and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS) to investigate eight separate multistate outbreaks of human *Salmonella* infections linked to contact with live poultry in backyard flocks. There have been 372 people infected from 47 states between January 4, 2017, to May 13, 2017. Thirty-six percent of those sickened are children. 71 ill people have been hospitalized, and no deaths have been reported.

NEW: [2017 Ebola Outbreak in Congo \(DRC\)](#)

On May 11, 2017, the Ministry of Health of the Democratic Republic of the Congo notified

international public health agencies of a cluster of suspected cases of Ebola Virus Disease in the Likati health zone of the province of Bas Uélé. As of June 1, 2017, there are been 13 suspect, probable, or confirmed cases, 4 deaths, and 72 contacts being followed.

NEW: [2017 Meningococcal Outbreak in Liberia](#)

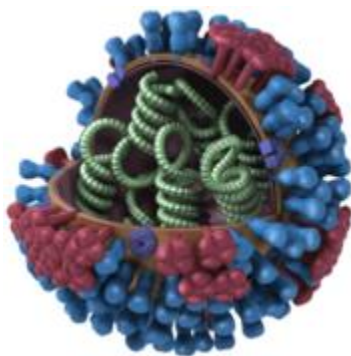
Meningococcal disease is found worldwide, with the highest incidence of disease found in the '[meningitis belt](#)' of sub-Saharan Africa. In this region, major epidemics occur every 5 to 12 years with attack rates reaching 1,000 cases per 100,000 population. Other regions of the world experience lower overall rates of disease and occasional outbreaks, with annual attack rates of around 0.3 to 3 per 100,000 population.

NEW: [Crypto Outbreaks Linked to Swimming Have Doubled Since 2014](#)

Outbreaks of a parasitic infection linked to swimming pools and water playgrounds are increasingly being reported to CDC, with twice as many outbreaks in 2016 as in 2014. At least 32 outbreaks caused by *Cryptosporidium* (also known as "Crypto") linked to swimming pools or water playgrounds in the United States were reported in 2016, compared with 16 outbreaks in 2014, according to preliminary data published in CDC's [Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report](#).

NEW: [CDC Finalizes Vaccine Recommendation for Adults Traveling to Areas with Cholera](#)

CDC's recommendation for the use of a cholera vaccine in adults traveling to areas with cholera is now final. The final recommendation was published in CDC's [Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report](#). The vaccine, brand name Vaxchora, is a single-dose, live oral cholera vaccine and was [approved](#) by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 2016 for prevention of cholera caused by serogroup O1. It is approved for use in adults 18 through 64 years old and is the only FDA-approved cholera vaccine in the United States. The federal Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, composed of medical and public health experts, voted to recommend the vaccine in June 2016.



Seasonal Influenza

[Weekly U.S. Influenza Surveillance Report: Flu View](#)—May 27 (CDC)

Flu View is a weekly influenza surveillance report prepared by CDC's Influenza Division. All data are preliminary and may change as CDC receives more reports.

[Information for Health Professionals](#)—(CDC)

The pages listed offer public health and healthcare professionals key information about vaccination, infection control, prevention, treatment, and diagnosis of seasonal influenza.

[2016–2017 Flu Season](#)—(CDC)

Food, Drug, and Device Safety

NEW: HAN 403: Potential for Falsely Low Blood Lead Test Results from LeadCare® Analyzers

FDA has issued a safety communication warning about the use of Magellan Diagnostics' LeadCare® analyzers (LeadCare, LeadCare II, LeadCare Ultra and LeadCare Plus) with venous blood samples because they might result in falsely low test results. FDA is now advising that Magellan Diagnostics' LeadCare® analyzers should no longer be used with venous blood samples. The safety alert does not apply to capillary blood lead test results collected by fingerstick or heelstick. The purpose of this Health Advisory is to notify state and local health departments, healthcare providers, and laboratories about CDC's re-testing guidance in light of the safety alert.

MedWatch: The FDA Safety Information and Adverse Event Reporting Program—(FDA)
MedWatch is your FDA gateway for clinically important safety information and reporting serious problems with human medical products.

FoodSafety.gov: Reports of FDA and USDA Food Recalls, Alerts, Reporting, and Resources—(HHS/USDA/FDA/CDC/NIH)

Foodsafety.gov lists notices of recalls and alerts from both FDA and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Visitors to the site can report a problem or make inquiries.

The Emergency Risk Communication Branch in the Division of Emergency Operations, Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response is responsible for the management of all COCA products.

For information about this update or other clinical issues, or to send your feedback, please contact us at coca@cdc.gov.

[CDC Clinician Outreach and Communication Activity Facebook page](#)—connect with COCA on Facebook

[Clinician Outreach and Communication Activity](#)—resources for healthcare providers

[COCA RSS Feed](#)—subscribe to be notified of conference calls, updates, and CDC guidance for health providers

[Crisis & Emergency Risk Communication Training](#)—training program that draws from lessons learned during public health emergencies, and incorporates best practices from the fields of risk and crisis communication

[Health Alert Network](#)—CDC's primary method of sharing cleared information about urgent public health incidents with public information officers; federal, state, territorial, and local public health practitioners; clinicians; and public health laboratories



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